

Sir Frederick Smith
at the Union
at
5.30 p.m.

McGill Daily

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VOL. VII., NO. 85.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

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Skating Party and Dance To-night!

DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM THE TOPIC AT LIT.

Interesting Question Discussed at
Length Last Evening in Hall.

NEGATIVE WINS.

Second Debate of the Season
Arouses Much Controversy
Among Those Present.

The second meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was held last evening in Strathcona Hall. At least 50 students were on hand to hear the debate on the subject of Socialism as the solution of our after the war problems, and the form of the motion was as follows:

"Resolved: that Socialism is the solution of our after the war problems."

The chief speakers of the evening were Mr. J. K. Mergler and Mr. O. Klineberg, for the affirmative, and Mr. H. A. Aylen, and Mr. C. H. Adair for the negative.

Mr. O. Klineberg opened the debate in favour of the affirmative side. He proceeded to define at some length the exact significance of Socialism, and the meaning of its programme. Socialism is not the gathering together of all the money means, all the property and possessions of all individuals, and a redistribution on the basis of an equal share for each. It is rather the movement which aims at the substitution of the common and collective, as opposed to the private, ownership of all the important means of production and distribution.

Following upon this the speaker applied this concept to the problems with which we shall have to concern ourselves after the war. Prominent among these is the great labour problem, in all its phases. There will be a large number of returned soldiers, unfit for their former work, who will be under the necessity of finding employment. All the war workers connected with munition plants and shell factories, and numbering about sixty million, will be thrown out of employment. Women have replaced men in several industries, and since their labour can be secured at a cheaper rate, they will be preferred to men, who will therefore find themselves in great difficulties. To offset this, it is necessary to have a common control of all productive labour, so that work shall be directed into the right channels, and all labourers to their proper vocations. The solution of the labour problem is thus the socialization of industry.

The war has brought about an economic upheaval. Production has been greatly curtailed in several important industries. Prices therefore have gone up, and necessarily will continue to go up. This will not affect the moneyed class, but the poor will be in a state of famine. The community must intervene to see that "all get bread before any eat cake." Without the regulation of the necessities of life, without common control of the distribution of necessities, state of economic misery will undoubtedly ensue.

Mr. Klineberg also dealt with the international relations after the war, their effects upon international trade, and the consequent effect upon the satisfaction of economic wants. Socialism, bringing about better relations between countries, and regulating the proper flow of imports and exports, will have a beneficial effect on the satisfactory adjustment of these conditions.

On behalf of the negative side the following points were put forward by C. H. Adair—That our chief moral problem after the war will be that raised by the difference in number between the sexes—that this problem would not be solved by the free and easy attitude of Socialism towards the present standard of morality and marriage. As to the socialistic platform of State Education, it would be impossible to apply this in view of the attitude towards it of our French population and Roman Catholicism in general.

The industrial and economic problems, such as shipbuilding, re-establishment of overseas commerce, the resuming of their normal operations of

(Continued on Page 2.)

RECEIVED PROMOTION.



Flight Lieut. Frank S. McGill.

Flight Lieut. Frank S. McGill, of the Royal Naval Air Service, and a past student of McGill, has been promoted to the rank of Flight Commander. News to this effect has been received by his father, John J. McGill, of 28 Summerhill avenue.

Frank went overseas in August, 1915, and was attached to the Naval Air Service. With the exception of six weeks spent in hospital, as a result of injuries sustained by a fall from his machine during the first weeks of training, he has been on continuous active service.

While at McGill Frank was prominent in the sphere of athletics, principally in connection with the Senior Water Polo team.

CHRISTMAS SPENT IN FLANDERS' TRENCHES

McGill Man Saw Fritz Put to
Flight Over London.

France, Dec. 26, 1917.

Dear —, I was glad to get your letter of Nov. 18th, and the two packets of Dailies you sent. The Daily is always interesting and cheering.

Possibly you are wondering how we spent yesterday. Well, I hope you had a Merry Christmas for me. The only way in which it was recognized by this part of the army was that there was plum pudding in our rations. But I was lucky enough to get a parcel Christmas Eve, and another the next night. There was a "Y" with a good canteen near, so we had plenty of eats. Two parties, one on Christmas evening and one Christmas night, helped to brighten the season, but to me they seemed too formal to be called Christmas parties.

There's over an inch of snow on the ground. You might think that it would remind us of Canada, but by the time snow made this town look homelike any planes that were still up would have made the record set by Noah's raven look small.

Poor Mac. spent his Xmas in hospital, and missed all his Xmas parades, which were addressed here. However, Santa Claus and a brass band called on him, and left him a stocking and a cigarette case from the "Y."

He is convalescing now at Wokingham, and expects to get quite fit again in a month or so.

I had the great pleasure of seeing two air raids when on leave in London. Most of the damage was done by our own shells and falling shrapnel. Fritz didn't stay long, he found

OLIVER CRAIG WRITES FROM LONDON HOSP.

Was Severely Wounded by Shell
Which Killed all Others Nearby

NOT DOWNHEARTED.

Was Severely Wounded by Shell
to Have Done Your Bit.

The following letter has just been received by Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College, from Oliver S. Craik, of Arts '18. Oliver, with T. W. Bale and A. Richards, went overseas with the McGill Hospital. He has received the Military Medal and gained a commission. Bale has also qualified for a commission, and is with the Tank Corps.

Dear Sir,—Kindly accept apologies for not writing before. As you have likely heard already, I was rather severely "done in" at Panschondae on November 13th. My wounds were not dangerous, although very painful. My steel helmet undoubtedly saved my life. A piece of shrapnel cut through the rim of it and gave me quite a gash beside the eye. Another bit lodged in my hand, and has since been cut out. A third larger fragment passed right through my leg, just above the ankle, breaking the fibula, one of the two bones of the lower leg. Still another bit went through the side of my foot. Now all this damage happened to the left side of me, which was turned towards the bursting shell.

I have been operated on twice, the first time at the Casualty Clearing Station, the second time, about two weeks ago, in London. The first operation was rather "just for the time being," and was not meant to be final. They sutured my head wound and cleaned and plugged my leg wound without removing the fragments of bone on the fractured fibula. This had to be done at a second operation, which was performed in London about two weeks ago, as my leg would not heal until it had been thoroughly cleaned up.

You cannot realize what a difference that second operation made. Before it, I suffered almost incessantly, not being able to sleep at night for the pain—since the operation I have suffered hardly any, sleeping all the night through and at the present rate of healing I shall be hobbling about before many weeks. I am in splendid spirits, and feel as well as I did before I was hit.

I think I am perhaps one of the luckiest men who ever left Canada. The shell that wounded me killed outright the three men who were with me. Only a second or two before the shell landed, I moved away from the very spot where it alighted sufficiently far to bring me comparative safety and a good night. It makes one wonder whether Blind Chance or a Guiding Hand were concerned, and whether one of the others might not have been better spared.

My eyesight has been considerably damaged. There was a hemorrhage in the interior of the eye, and the dried blood has not yet been absorbed. As soon as it is I expect to get my sight back. I am afraid I bore you awfully with my tale of woe, but please don't think I am down hearted. I never was happier and more cheerful, perhaps because of a duty well done. It is terribly satisfying to have done your bit. Tom Bale (Congregational College), came to see me the other day. He is in the Tank Corps now, and has nearly completed his training. My! but I was glad to see him. It is nearly two years since I saw him last. He is looking fine. Tom told me about Bob Fairgrieve. I could hardly believe that Bob was dead, for I had a feeling he was getting better. The last time I met him was at Loire, when he was with the Sanitary Corps. It is certainly a big loss.

Kindly greetings to all,
Sincerely,
OLIVER S. CRAIK.

his reception too warm.
It certainly seems queer to see women postmen (postwomen, I should say), conductresses, railway guards, transp. drivers, etc., but you get used to it in time.

All up for the Party To-night!

The Second Skating Party and Dance will be held this evening. The guests will meet at the Union at 8 p.m. sharp, to fill out their programmes. Skating will start sharp at 8.30, and will continue until 9.45 p.m. Immediately on arrival back at the Union, refreshments will be served, and will be followed by dancing until midnight. Indications point to a large attendance, and from the comments heard from those attending the first event a most enjoyable evening's entertainment will be provided, as the arrangements are similar to the first affair.

The chaperones of the evening will be, Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. J. G. Browne.



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198

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Macdonald College Representative — N. Kutzman.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH WILL SPEAK TO STUDENTS.

Following up the highly successful meeting of last night, the Literary and Debating Society and McGill Canadian Club has, through the influence of Sir William Peterson, been fortunate enough to secure Sir Frederick Smith to address the student body this afternoon in the Union. The privilege of hearing the British Attorney-General, who has for long occupied a position of unusual prominence in the public eye as an ardent worker for the solution of the Irish problem, is one which should be regarded as a rare opportunity.

Although the notice is of necessity short, still every effort is being made to give the matter as extensive advertisement as is possible under the circumstances. Every student owes it to himself to avail himself of this opportunity, as Sir Frederick can be counted upon to bring with him a message which will be well worth listening to.

DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM THE TOPIC AT LIT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

DR. NAGLE, MED. '08, ASPHYXIATED BY GAS FUMES.

Asphyxiated by fumes from his automobile, the dead body of Dr. Francis W. Nagle, was discovered in his garage yesterday morning. The car had become frozen in the garage, and Dr. Nagle had been working in an attempt to move it. He had started the engine, and in the enclosure was soon overcome by the fumes.

Dr. Anderson, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, examined the body, and declared death to have been due to asphyxiation.

Dr. Nagle was a well-known practitioner, having been connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital for some years. He was also president of the American Association of Anesthesiologists. He resided at 125 Hutchison street, and was thirty-six years of age.

ENGLAND ABOLISHES MILK CHOCOLATE.

The Food Controller has issued an order forbidding the use in the manufacture of chocolate of milk, condensed milk, dried milk, or any other milk preparation. The terms of the order provide that any milk powder, condensed milk, dried milk, or any other milk preparation which the manufacturer had in stock at the close of business on Dec. 15, or which was in actual transit to him on that date may be used, and that any liquid milk delivered to him before Dec. 24 may also be used. The Food Controller may cancel, determine or modify, as he thinks fit, any contract the manufacturer has entered into for the purchase of milk.

"Peace at any Price" was an ideal to strive for. He admitted that Socialism proposed to do away with the system of private property, but claimed that it went farther than this, and claimed that until mankind is educated up to a more altruistic point of view, it is useless to introduce Socialism as a permanent solution of the war problems. Socialism as tending to suppress individualism is not a desirable system in any case. He explained the educational system of the Socialists, and argued that under a system in which the State would decide the occupation of the citizens when they were very young, many mistakes would be inevitable, and in addition to this the parents by being relieved of their responsibility would lose the best motive for industry and economy. Human nature must be changed also before private property can be permanently abolished. How far changes in men's motives may go it is hard to say, but it will take years of uplifting education before these motives will allow equality. The after the war problems, Mr. Aylen claimed, would be practically those which we are now attempting to solve, and are based on the inequality in the distribution of wealth. The difference will be one of degree. He ended by claiming that after the war would be no time to introduce Socialism. Men would then be carried away by false ideas of freedom and equality, and a semi-military state would be the result, a state in which there would be no freedom to the individual whatever.

Following Mr. Mergler, Mr. Aylen continued the negative side of the discussion. He argued that Mr. Klineberg had assumed that Socialism was the only system of government which could effectively control industry and its products. Socialism, he claimed, not only necessitated this, but went farther, and in wishing to reform present conditions, would overturn the present system completely, and would overturn society. He then remarked that Mr. Mergler had said that real Socialism had never been tried, and supported Mr. Atair's statement that it was for that very reason a matter of experiment.

He claimed also that a true Democracy as a preventative of future wars would contain all the advantages contained in the Socialistic state. He denied also that wars were based wholly on an economic basis, as that popular vote.

E. V. C. NOTES.

PARTIALS.

A meeting of the Partial Society of the Royal Victoria College will be held Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 10 a.m. in the Common Room. Important! All Partials come.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. this afternoon at five o'clock, in the Common Room of the R. V. C. Dr. Jessie Allyn, who has been in India as a medical missionary, will speak about the work that she did there. She will also bring a message to the Y. W. C. A. from Ceylon. This promises to be a very interesting meeting, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large.

R.V.C. A. A. MEETING.

Yesterday promptly at 1 o'clock, there was a meeting of the R.V.C. A. A. in the Common Room, with the President, Miss Fowler, in the chair. The first and most important business to come before the meeting was a change in the constitution of the society. Formerly it has always been necessary to have two-thirds of the members present to form a quorum, but as there are a great many undergraduates who are not sufficiently athletically inclined to appear at the regular meetings of the A. A. it was proposed that a change should be made and that in future a quorum should consist of 50 members. There a letter of thanks from Dr. Harvey for certain medical apparatus which had been given to the Grey Nunnery was read.

The next discussion was upon a proposal to grant some sort of badge to the champion year teams in either hockey, tennis or basketball, as under the present regulations the small R.V.C. A. A. are no longer given for this. This suggestion met with great approval, but the exact design of the badge was left to the Executive of the Association. The meeting then adjourned.

MORE MED. RESULTS ARE NOW PUBLISHED

Third Year Bacteriology and Physiological Chemistry Results Posted.

THIRD YEAR MEDICINE. Honours.

1.—J. W. H. Smith, G. E. Tremble, A. W. Young, equal.
4.—S. A. Holling, B.A., H. N. Seagull, equal.
6.—H. A. Whitcomb.
7.—W. W. Beattie, B.A., H. E. Gillanders, B.A.; F. L. Swim, B.A.; W. C. Tweedie, P. M. Wilson, Philip Witzling, equal.

13.—Wm. Bolt, H. C. Cassidy, B.A.; C. M. Eaton, M.A.; A. A. Fraser, B. O. Goodrich, J. K. Gordon, B.A.; G. D. Little, E. Lozinsky, J. A. Macdougall, B.A.; C. S. McEwen, W. C. McLellan, B.A.; M. Markson, W. W. Read, A. E. Riddell, C. E. Taylor, B.A.; O. C. Trainor, A. K. Viner, B.A.; T. R. Waugh and N. T. Williamson, equal.

Pass List.

H. B. Ainsley, W. W. Beattie, B.A.; Wm. Bolt, G. R. Brow, H. S. Brown, R. E. Cahalan, B.A.; H. C. Campbell, H. H. L. Casselman, H. C. Cassidy, B.A.; R. B. M. Coulson, J. L. Duffy, B.A.; C. M. Eaton, M.A.; H. L. Ellis, Vincent Farmer, W. E. Ferguson, Dudley Fournier, A. Fraser, J. P. Gilhooly, H. E. Gillanders, B.A.; B. O. Goodrich, J. K. Gordon, B.A.; M. W. Henderson, W. E. Henderson, V. P. Heney, S. A. Holling, B.A.; F. E. Jones, R. W. L. Kramer, B.A.; G. D. Little, E. Lozinsky, J. A. Macdougall, B.A.; L. E. McCaffrey, C. S. McEwen, W. G. McLellan, B.A.; R. F. Malo; M. Markson; J. T. Monahan, Norman Moret, M. D. Moyse, Louis Notkin, Meyers Notkin, K. F. Ofoish, A. R. Parsons, R. M. Pendrigh, R. M. Power, W. W. Read, A. E. Riddell, Carl Ruby, C. A. Ryan, H. N. Seagull, J. W. H. Smith, W. C. Stuart, B.Sc.; F. L. Swim, B.A.; C. E. Taylor, B.A.; O. C. Trainor, G. E. Tremble, W. C. Tweedie, A. K. Viner, H. A. Whitcomb, N. T. Williamson, P. M. Wilson, Philip Witzling, A. W. Young.

DENTALS.—Honours.

1.—R. W. Edmison, B.A.
2.—N. Lande and W. H. Wisse, equal.

Pass List (in order of merit.)

R. W. Edmison, B.A.; N. Lande and W. H. Wisse, equal; S. Schachter, M. Kolber,

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.— Third Year.

Honours.

1.—F. L. Swim, B.A., and A. W. Young, equal.
3.—Philip Witzling.
4.—S. A. Holling, B.A., and J. W. H. Smith, equal.
6.—H. E. Gillanders, B.A.
7.—Wm. Bolt.
8.—Meyers Notkin.
9.—H. C. Cassidy, B.A.
10.—W. E. Henderson, W. C. Stuart, B.Sc. and O. C. Trainor, equal.
13.—W. W. Beattie, B.A. and Louis Notkin, equal.
15.—C. S. McEwen, equal.
16.—R. F. Malo, M. Markson, M. D. Moyse and C. E. Taylor, B.A., equal.
20.—B. O. Goodrich.

(Continued on Page 3.)

DARWINISM

CONCLUDED.

Theory.

Before examining these works with a view of getting an idea of his theory I think it advisable to give a short summary of the views generally held by views about the origin of species at the time when Darwin wrote, and slightly before.

The theory generally accepted by naturalists at this time was that species had been created and that since their creation they had continued to breed true to their kind, producing no variations which could be ranked as separate species. I quote a passage from Asa Gray's "Introduction to Structural and Systematic Botany," which I think will make this idea more clear.

"Each particular kind of cultivated plant or domestic animal is represented before our eyes in a mass of individuals, which we know from observation to certain extent, and from necessary inference, have sprung from the same stock. And common observation has led people everywhere to expect that the different sorts will continue true to their kind, or at least to conclude that the different sorts of plants or of animals do not shade off one into another by insensible gradations, like the colours of the rainbow, as would have been the case if there were not distinct kinds at the beginning, and if their distinction were not kept up, unmingled, and transmitted essentially unaltered, from generation to generation. So we naturally assume that the Creator established a definite, although a vast, number of types or sorts of plants and animals, and endowed them with the faculty of propagation each after its kind; and that they have so continued unchanged in all their essential characteristics. Out of these general observations and conceptions the idea of species must have originated; from them we deduce its scientific definition, namely, that the species is, abstractly, the type or original of each sort of plant, or animal thus represented in time by a perennial succession of like individuals, or, concretely, that it is the sum of such series or congeries of individuals; and that all the descendants of the same stock and of no other, compose one species.

Although this was the conception of orthodox science at the time, some few naturalists, whose numbers were increasing, held that species undergo modification, and that existing forms of life are descended from pre-existing forms. I have condensed the following notes from an historic sketch, with which Darwin prefaces the 11th edition of his *Origin of Species*. The sketch is entitled, "An Historical Sketch of the Progress of Opinion on the Origin of Species, previously to the publication of the first edition of this work."

Buffon was the first in modern times to treat the mutability of species in a scientific manner, but his opinion fluctuated greatly at different periods. He also did not enter into the cause or means of the formation of species.

Lamarck's conclusion on the subject first excited much attention. He first published his views in 1801, and enlarged them in 1809 and 1815. He upheld the doctrine that all species, including man, are the descendants from other species. Lamarck seems to have been led to this conclusion on the gradual change of species, by the difficulty of distinguishing species and varieties, by the almost perfect gradation of forms in certain groups, and by the analogy of domestic production. The means of modification he ascribed, some to the action of physical conditions of life, some to crossing of already existing forms, and some to the effects of habit. He believed in a law of progressive development; and as all the forms of life thus tend to progress, in order to account for the existence at the present day of simple production, he maintained that such forms are now spontaneously generated.

Geoffrey Saint Hilaire, suspected as early as 1795 that what we call species are various degenerations of the same type. In 1828 he published his convictions that the same forms have not perpetuated since the origin of all things. He however did not believe that existing species are now undergoing modification.

In 1813 Dr. W. C. Wells read a paper before the Royal Society in which he distinctly recognized the principle of natural selection, but applied it only to the races of man, and to certain characters alone. He shows how by a process of variation and natural selection a race of negroes would develop in the middle region of Africa, which would be immune to certain tropical diseases, and how this race would take the place of all its weaker and less immune rivals.

Many other authors discussed this subject, and held similar views. Mr. Patrick Mathews, in 1831, gives precisely the same views as that propounded by Wallace and Darwin in the "Linnean Journal." Others who held similar views were the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, 1822; Prof. Grant, 1826; Von Bach, 1836; Rafinesque, 1836; Prof. Halden, 1843-44, author of "Vestiges of Creation," 1844; M. J. d'Omalius d'Halloy, 1846; Prof. Owen, M. Isidor Geoffrey Saint Hilaire, 1851; Dr. Frecke, 1851; Herbert Spencer, 1852; M. Naudin, 1852; Count Keyserling, 1853; Dr. Schaffhausen, 1853; M. Lecoq, 1851; Rev. Powell, 1855.

On July 1st, 1858, the joint essay of Wallace and Darwin was read before the Linnean Society. Huxley, in 1859 and Hooker in the same year supported the hypothesis of development.

Thus it is seen that Darwin did not originate the developmental hypothesis. What he did was to state it and intermediate forms will tend to more clearly and in much greater de-

tail than any of his predecessors, applying it to the whole mass of organic life on the world. He also inquired more closely into the cause and manner of development, and formed an hypothesis to explain variation and heredity.

Darwin's most noted work is "The Origin of Species, by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life." The first edition was published in 1859.

In the first chapter he deals with "Variation under Domestication." He shows that under domestication animals tend to vary. This tendency may be partly accounted for by the change in condition under which the animal lives, and partly by the nature of the organism itself. He considers the latter to be the more important cause. In domestic animals the increased use or disuse of a part has had an hereditary effect, i.e., "In a domestic duck the bones of the wing weigh less, and the bones of the leg more in proportion to the whole skeleton, than do the same bones in the wild duck."

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a physical and scientific training in modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a degree in the Royal College of Surveyors of Ontario, is open to all students in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and annual fees, is about \$600.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in June of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and annual fees, is about \$600.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Dr. Jessie Allyn, from India, will address Y.W.C.A. at R.V.C.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Y.M.C.A.
5.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club.
5.30 p.m.—McGill Canadian Club address by Sir F. E. Smith.
8.00 p.m.—Skating Party and Dance.
8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Medical Society.
Meeting of McGill Physical Society.

COMING.

Jan. 27.—David Porter addresses students in Union, 3 p.m.
Jan. 28.—McGill vs. Vickers at the Victoria Rink.
Jan. 29.—R. V. C. Partial Students' meeting, 10 a.m.
Jan. 29.—Glee Club practice, 8 p.m.
Feb. 2.—Medical Society Dinner.
Feb. 6.—Junior Sophomore Debate, R.V.C.

MORE MED. RESULTS ARE NOW PUBLISHED.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Pass List.

II. B. Ainsley, W. W. Beattie, R.A.; Wm. Bolt, G. R. Brown, H. S. Brown, Henry Campbell, H. C. Cassidy, B.A.; J. L. Duffy, B.A.; C. M. Eaton, M.A.; H. L. Ellis, Vincent Farrier, Dudley Fournier, A. A. Fraser, J. P. Gilhooley, H. E. Gillanders, B.A.; B. O. Goodrich, J. K. Gordon, B.A.; W. E. Henderson, V. P. Heney, S. A. Holling, B.A.; C. C. Jones, R. W. I. Kramer, B.A.; G. D. Little, E. Lozinsky, J. A. MacDougall, B.A.; C. S. McEwen, W. G. McLellan, B.A.; R. F. Malo, M. Markson, Herman Moret, M. D. Moyse, Louis Notkin, Meyer Notkin, K. F. Ofeish, A. R. Parsons, R. M. Pendrith, R. M. Power, W. W. Read, A. E. Riddell, C. A. Ryan, H. N. Segall, J. W. H. Smith, W. C. Stuart, B.Sc.; F. L. Swin, B.A.; C. Taylor, B.A.; O. C. Trainor, G. E. Tremble, W. C. Tweedie, A. K. Viner, B.A.; P. M. Wilson, Philip Witzling, A. W. Young.

NOTICES

B. W. and F. CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club to-day, at a quarter past five, in the Music Room of the Union. It is important that all interested in these activities be present at this meeting.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Political Economy Club, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8 p.m. Mr. Shulman will read a paper on "Canadian War Finance."

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DARWINISM.

(Continued from Page 2.)

its effect on the study of natural history. He concludes the book with the following passage:

"It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing in the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent upon each other in so complete a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being growth with reproduction; inheritance which is almost implied by reproduction; variability from the indirect and direct action of the conditions of life, and from use and disuse; a ratio of increase so high as to lead to a struggle for life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing divergence of character and the extinction of less improved forms. Thus from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted objects which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is a grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning, endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved."

Chapter six deals with the difficulties of the theory such as "Absence or variety of transitional varieties," "Diversified habits of the same species," "Species with habits widely different from those of their allies. In natural selection able to produce organs of extreme perfection as the human eye." In this case he shows that in nature we find organs of vision in different stages of perfection, from the aggregate of pigment cells without lens or nerves, which serve to distinguish light from darkness to the perfect eye of the eagle.

Chapter seven discusses "Some miscellaneous objections to the theory of Natural Selection."

Chapter eight deals with the application of the theory of natural selection to instincts. In it he gives several accounts of wonderful instincts possessed by different animals, among others the slave making ants; the hu'ee, the cuckoo, etc.

Chapter nine is on Hybridism.

Chapter ten is on the Imperfections of the Geological Record." In this chapter he shows that life must have existed on the earth for a vast period of time, and that our collections of fossil remains are very imperfect, and that only a very small proportion of the least perishable organic remains have been preserved in the rocks.

Chapter eleven deals with the Geological Succession of Organic Beings."

Chapters twelve and thirteen deal with "Geographical Distribution."

Chapter fourteen discusses the "Mutual Affinities of Organic Beings: Embryology, Budimentary Organs."

Chapter fifteen is a "recapitulation of the objections to the theory of Natural Selection, and Special Circumstances in its favour." In it he discusses how it may be extended and

its elements. Hence speaking strictly it is not the reproductive elements, nor the buds, which generate new organisms, but the cells themselves throughout the body. This assumption constitutes the provisional hypothesis which I have called Pangenesis."

Darwin's third most important book, which perhaps causes more stir than any of the others is, "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex." As its title denotes, it really treats two different subjects.

Part I is devoted to "the descent or origin of man." In it he gives the evidence of the descent of man from some lower form, and discusses how he could have developed. He considers the difference in mental powers between man, and the lower animals; and how the intellect and moral faculties have developed during premeval and civilized times. He determines man's position in the animal series, and discusses the formation of the different races of men. I will quote the following passage from his work, in which he gives the pedigree of man:

"The most ancient progenitors of the kingdom of the vertebrates, at which we are able to obtain an obscure glance, apparently consist of group of marine animals, resembling the larvae of existing Ascidians. These animals probably gave rise to a group of fishes, as lowly organized as the lancelet; and from them the Gnathostomes must have developed. From such fish a very small advance would carry us to the Amphibians. We have seen that birds and reptiles were once intimately connected together; and the Monstrelates now connect mammals with reptiles in a slight degree. But no one can at present say by what line of descent the three higher and related classes, namely, mammals, birds, and reptiles, were derived from the two lower vertebrate classes, namely, amphibians and fishes. In the class of mammals the steps are not difficult to conceive which led from the ancient Monotremata to the ancient Marsupials; and from these to the early progenitors of the placental mammals. We may thus ascend to the Lemuridae, and the interval is not very wide from these to the Simiidae. The Simiidae then branched off into two great stems, the New World and the Old World monkeys, and from the latter at a remote period, Man, the wonder and glory of the Universe, proceeded.

Part two of this work is an elaboration of those principles of Sexual Selection which had previously been discussed in the "Origin of Species." The third part relates the principle of sexual selection to man.

DONATION TOWARDS QUEEN'S ENDOWMENT.

KINGSTON, Jan. 24.—It is announced that Dr. James Douglas, of New York, Chancellor of Queen's University, will give his donation of half a million dollars in four installments of \$125,000 each, according as Queen's raises similar amounts for its further endowment.

Geo. F. Chown, the University Registrar, is giving \$50,000.

CROIX ROUGE WORKER ON THE MARNE BATTLEFIELD

Miss Marjorie Macdonell Describes, Most Impressively, the Battle-swept Area.

Year by year, during the course of the war, the soil of France gathers sacred associations and memories in the minds of all of English race. The following is a brief extract from a letter received in November last by Mrs. R. W. Lee, from her sister, Miss Marjorie Macdonell, who has been working under the Croix Rouge, since July, 1917.

"I never told you that while at Meaux I went over the Marne battlefield. It was a sight I never shall forget. Never have I seen anything like it, so impressive and grand. It is a great tableland stretching for miles. It is all cultivated land, and winding in and out of the fields are the trenches, now overgrown with willows and poppies. There are still the piles of old barbed wire, and everywhere there are small white wood enclosures, like white sheep-pens, headed by a small white cross. On this cross is nailed a tin cockade, red, white and blue, and below is painted: 'Here lie' 20, or it may be 50 or 200 or more 'nameless French soldiers.' Scattered at every few yards there are these little white cots, with their small head-cross. Nearby are often black enclosures with a black cross, and here lie Boches, only the Boches burned most of their dead — and wounded, too. The road winds on till you come to the village of Barent, and there is desolation; the houses shattered and the church torn to bits. The great bell lies on the ground. I believe it was our distant guns that did this, because the church was full of Huns. Of course it was this battle that turned the Boches from Paris. There is the tiny cemetery riddled by the marks of machine guns. This changed hands five times, and here lie hundreds of Zouaves. They made a great stand there, and their graves lie together marked by crosses and tangles of Michaelmas daisies. At the end of the battlefield stands a great blue wooden cross with the French flag waving below it. This part has been bought by the Bishop of Meaux, and here will be made the cemetery, but it is far finer as it is now, with the wild open country and the tiny white enclosures like children's cribs. On some of these lay a bottle with the message inside: 'Madame So and So begs that any one passing by will read this, and if they have any information to give as to the circumstances of her son's death in such and such a regiment, she will be grateful,' — and then the address is given. I send you some clover leaves picked on the field of battle. In this solemn place I felt silent, and as if one only dared talk in a whisper, like being in a vast cathedral.

ARTS TEAM TO PLAY WITH THE MACDONALD SENIORS

Will Cast Books Aside and Go Travelling To-morrow Afternoon.

A very interesting game of hockey will take place to-morrow afternoon between Arts '19-20 and Macdonald College Seniors. The Arts men realize that they have a difficult task on hand, as much of last year's hockey talent has left, and they have been unable, so far, to work in much practice. The Macdonald team is up to their usual high standard, as has been shown by the games already played this year.

However, the Arts men are out to do their best, and whether they win or not, will certainly give the Aggies a good argument.

A good turn-out of supporters is expected to cheer the team on, and a very enjoyable time is expected.

The team will meet at the Union at 12:45 p.m., in order that all may get to the Bonaventure station in time to catch the 1:30 p.m. train.

The '20 men have been getting their rosters into shape, and many lusty yell's are sure to be heard.

RESULTS OF FACULTY OF ARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.—Course 3a.

Class I.—Graham; McLaughlin; J. N. Peterson; Shaw; Rubin; Freedman; Ereas and Dougall and Gibbs, equal.

Class II.—Charlton; Booker; Phillips; Galley; Rabinovitch.

Class III.—Segal; Hershon.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Second Year French.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Masson.

Class III.—Salle; Kilgour.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.—Course 2.

Class I.—Ewing; McDougall.

Class II.—Rhodes; Savage; Black; Ford.

Class III.—McMillan, M., and Popliger, equal; Borden; Mathewson and Smith, equal; Martin; H. McMillan; Duff and O'Brien, equal.

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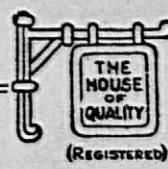
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THE FISH CAMPAIGN.

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WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

Breakfast.
Stewed Prunes. Toast
Codfish Balls Tea or Coffee

Dinner.

Oriental Stew War Bread
Caramel Pudding

Supper.

Cabbage Salad Graham Bread
Golden-Corn Tea Rolls Preserved Apricots
Tea

The recipes for Oriental Stew and Golden-Corn Tea Rolls, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Oriental Stew:—

Simmer gently together
2 cups cold mutton, cut in cubes
1 cup water
2 tablespoons drippings
1 chopped onion
2 small cold potatoes sliced
1 cup of cooked peas or cooked
string beans chopped.

Season with salt, pepper and a very little curry powder. While stew is heating boil $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice. When tender put into hot vegetable dish, hollow out the centre and fill with the stew. Serve at once.

Golden-Corn Tea Rolls:

Sift together one cupful of cornmeal with one cupful of white flour, four teaspoons of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Work in three tablespoons of lard or vegetable shortening with the finger tips. Add enough milk and water in equal parts—from three-quarters of a cupful to one cupful—to make a biscuit dough. Turn out on a floured board, make into rolls, lay on greased tins and let stand for fifteen minutes in a cool place. Brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by a Domestic Science Expert on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

JEST TALK

—By Jello

Prof. (in Physics): "What is a unit of power?"

Junior (just waking up): "A what?"

Prof.: "Yes, that's right."

MY HOSIERY.

The hours I spent thee, dear socks, Are as a string of pearls to me, I count them over every one a part, My hosiery, my hosiery.

First two I knit, then two I pur; Around the leg I slowly reel; My joyful plans to the heavens hurl, I've turned the heel; I've turned the heel.

O, knotty end that scratch and turn; Oh, stitch that dropped, uneven row; I kiss each blight and strive at last to learn
To reach the toe, oh Lord, to reach the toe.

DON'T'S FOR THE DANCE.

Girls—avoid putting your arm around the neck of your partner. It will not keep him from going to war, contrary to reports.

Don't let your head rest upon his shoulder, regardless of how broad, manly and inviting it is. One too weak to hold up her head should avoid such violent exercise as dancing.

Don't trust too much to your escort for bodily protection. A few more clothes will do just as well. It is only full dress affairs that allow much undress—and the managers say tonight's dance is not to be that kind of an affair.

Young men—do not crush your partner—breath is necessary to motion in human beings and particularly to the poetry of motion."

Don't attempt to lift "her" bodily, an aeroplane is better if she desires to rise above her own heights.

SAYINGS OF SOLOMON.

The size of the glasses varies inversely with size of the brain.

PASSING THE MUSTARD.

"I never saw such a storm in all my life."

"Pardon me, my friend; since you saw the storm, no doubt you can tell us what color it was."

"Certainly; the wind blew and the storm rose."

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Grace De Mar.

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Flin's Mules.

Les Kellors.

Louis Simon and Company in "Too Many Chauffeurs."

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